

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 13, as follows:

US Pat. No. 5,720,720 discloses a convection-enhanced delivery catheter and method adapted to increase the migration distance of the infused drug by maintaining a pressure gradient during interstitial infusion. Two to ten-fold larger treatment volumes may be achieved following high-flow infusion for 12 hours using a microinfusion rate of 3 ~~mm~~<sup>μ</sup>L/min than can be achieved with low-flow infusion delivering the same mass using an infusion rate of 0.05 ~~mm~~<sup>μ</sup>L/min. Despite its large improvement in delivery efficiency this method has also some disadvantages such as the long infusion time, the risk of leakage of drug and the limited control of the distribution pattern with anisotropic media such as the white matter.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 28, as follows

Eight New Zealand White male rabbits, each weighing between 3,0-3,5 kg, were anaesthetised with an intraperitoneal injection of a 25% urethane solution (Riedel-de-Haen; 5 ml/kg). The back and the neck of the animals were shaven to allow for proper skin contact with the receptor electrode. A catheter was placed in the arteria femoralis for blood sample collection. During the experiment the animal was in a supine position, while having its neck and back of its head placed on a receptor electrode pad, which contained a 0.9 % sodium chloride solution. Two silverchloride nasal electrodes comprising each 250 ~~mm~~<sup>μ</sup>L of the donor formulation in their reservoir were inserted deeply into each nasal passage. Immediately after insertion, a medium frequency interrupted DC current was supplied to the electrodes. A total of 3.0 mA i.e. 1.5 mA per electrode was supplied using an Endomed 581 (Enraf Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands) iontophoresis device. This current strength was supplied during 60 minutes to five animals. No current was applied to the electrodes of three control animals.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 26, line 10, as follows:

A ~~0.36 M~~ solution of Tacrine hydrochloride monohydrate (9-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroacridine hydrochloride monohydrate) in bidistilled water was used as donor formulation and the two nasal donor electrodes were each filled with 250 ~~μL~~ of the donor formulation. The receptor electrode used in the experiments was saturated with a 0.9% NaCl solution. The iontophoresis apparatus used in these experiment was an Endomed 581 (Enraf Nonius, Delft, The Netherlands) iontophoresis device.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 1, as follows:

Tacrine hydrochloride levels (~~μg~~ng/g) following transnasal iontophoresis with + 3.0 mA during 60 minutes. Frontal lobe 1 means the basal part and frontal lobe 2 means the convexital part of the frontal lobe.

Tissue/	Tacrine hydrochloride levels ( <del>μg</del> ng/g)
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Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 27, line 13, as follows:

Table 2: Tacrine hydrochloride brain levels (~~μg~~ng/g) following transnasal administration using no iontophoresis (0.0 mA) for 60 minutes. Frontal lobe 1 means the basal part and frontal lobe 2 means the convexital part of the frontal lobe.

Tissue/	Tacrine hydrochloride levels ( <del>μg</del> ng/g)
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